Kansas
Agricultural Impact Assessment

Severe Winter Storm
December 28-31, 2006
FEMA-1675-DR, Kansas

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Front Cover, Photo Credits:

- Jan. 1, 2007: Power lines sag from heavy ice accumulation as farmers travel down a rural road near Ogallah, Kan. (AP) http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,240600,00.html
- Jan. 1, 2007: Photo provided by the Kansas Highway Patrol shows farm covered with snow near Tribune, Kan. http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,240600,00.html AP
- Jan. 3, 2007: Dead cattle on the ground near Ulysses, Kansas. http://www.foxnews.com/photoessay/0,4644,1328,00.html#7_0
- Dec. 30, 2006: A heifer stands covered in snow and ice on the Schneider Farm west of Tribute, Kansas. Photo submitted by Andrea Schneider http://www.ksn.com/weather/weathergallery/wxphotos

Above, Photo Credits:

- Dec. 30, 2006: Cattle huddle together in their pen. Photo submitted by Andrea Schneider http://www.ksn.com/weather/weathergallery/wxphotos
- Jan 2, 2007: Pierceville, Kansas Transmission Tower http://www.ksn.com/weather/weathergallery/wxphotos?st=36

AGRICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Winter Storm, December 28-31 2006

FEDERAL DISASTER IDENTIFIER: FEMA-1675-DR, Kansas

This report on the effects of the December 2006 winter storm on agriculture production centers was prepared as the basis for discussing improvements to information sharing and damage assessment protocols in preparation for future events. The report takes a look at the event, the federal disaster programs implemented, and the response actions taken by state agencies with jurisdiction over agricultural and food safety programs.

After in-depth discussions with regulatory agencies and stakeholders, and after analyzing the information available, we have concluded that a comprehensive measure of the storm's impact on Kansas' agriculture is not feasible. Our livestock production industry alone is composed of 2,180 licensed livestock operations (over 300 head) and over 37,000 unlicensed cow herds (less than 300 head). Some livestock production loss estimates will not be fully known to producers until after the next breeding cycle. Also, there are currently no requirements or incentives to report or a vehicle to collect that information.

Without a more specific loss valuation, new government relief initiatives cannot be effectively designed to meet actual needs. A more judicious approach may be to advocate a review of federal disaster assistance programs to fully address agricultural disaster needs, and to develop a state initiative to support risk management efforts by Kansas businesses.

Lessons Learned

State Agricultural Emergency Programs

The Kansas Department of Agriculture conducted an informal survey of neighboring and member states from the Multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture, regarding the agricultural response systems in place. The findings are summarized in Appendix 2.

Activation of Emergency Support Function #11, of the Kansas Response Plan

- Specific protocols for interagency notification and activation for severe weather events that directly impact agricultural areas of the state need to be further developed.

Federal Disaster Declaration Process

- The connection – and timing - among different federal declarations was unclear to state and federal agencies during and immediately after the storm. Some clarification follows.
    - USDA's disaster declarations do not "automatically" follow a presidential disaster declaration. That is only the case when the presidential disaster declarations include categories C-G of federal Public Assistance Program, as enacted by the Robert T. Stafford Act.
    - The Governor's request for assistance to the Secretary of the US Department of Agriculture can be submitted prior to the collection of agricultural damage information or "flash reports."
    - USDA's disaster loan programs (see Appendix 4) are limited in scope to businesses that meet the definition of a "family size farm." Other

eligibility requirements, based on 7CFR 764.4(a)(3) are found under FSA Handbook 3-FLP[1]

- SBA programs exclude benefits for agricultural businesses. According to 13 CFR 123.201, a business is not eligible for a physical disaster business loan if it is an agricultural enterprise**.**
  - *Sometimes a damaged business entity (whether in the form of a corporation, limited liability company, partnership, or sole proprietorship) is engaged in both agricultural enterprise and a non-agricultural business venture. If the agricultural enterprise part of the business entity has suffered a physical disaster, that enterprise is not eligible for SBA physical disaster assistance. If the non-agricultural business venture of the entity has suffered physical disaster damage, that part of the business operation would be eligible for SBA physical disaster assistance. If both the agricultural enterprise part and the non-agricultural business venture have incurred physical disaster damage, only the non-agricultural business venture of the business entity would be eligible for SBA physical disaster assistance.*

Agricultural enterprise is defined by the federal Small Business Act as a business primarily engaged in the production of food and fiber, ranching and raising of livestock, aquaculture and all other farming and agriculture-related industries.

- SBA's Economic Injury Disaster Loans, (13 CFR 123.300) states, in part:
  - *(c) Eligible businesses **do not include agricultural enterprises**, but **do include**—*
    - ***Small nurseries** affected by a drought disaster designated by the Secretary of Agriculture (nurseries are commercial establishments deriving 50 percent or more of their annual receipts from the production and sale of ornamental plants and other nursery products, including, but not limited to, bulbs, florist greens, foliage, flowers, flower and vegetable seeds, shrubbery, and sod);*
    - ***Small agricultural cooperatives**; and*
    - ***Producer cooperatives**.*

  It appears that SBA has broadly excluded, by regulation, agricultural enterprises. This contradicts the definitional language from the rest of the act where it says those business are covered. If this is the case, it is reasonable to presume that agricultural emergencies are deemed to be the jurisdiction of the FSA or FHA and outside SBA's area of responsibility based on the statute prohibiting duplication of remedies [15 USCS 647(a)]. That statute, however, indicates that there could be a situation where another agency may not grant relief, in which case SBA could grant relief and it wouldn't be considered duplicitous. The wholesale exception in the CFR creates a situation where conceivably some agricultural enterprises could be left with no remedy.

Information Sharing and the Damage Assessment Process

The data collected through the damage assessment process provide the information that triggers federal emergency response programs. However, there is no simple answer for the collection of damage estimates in the agricultural sector. There is no single repository of information specific to agricultural losses at the state or federal

[1] Direct Loan Making, USDA Farm Service Agency Handbook, http://www.fsa.usda.gov/Internet/FSA_File/3-flp.pdf

levels. The situation is made more complex because of federal regulations, policies and privacy concerns that prevent sharing of site-specific data.

State regulatory agencies are not authorized to require damage reports from industry, and without an assistance program, there is no incentive for the private sector to share that information. Professional associations may provide anecdotal data based on feedback from their members.

Most agricultural industries operate under narrow profit margins and in volatile markets. Protecting business risk and vulnerability information is important in order to avoid shifts in demand and market price fluctuations.

Emergency Management and Business Continuity

Emergency management priorities are focused on life safety and property protection. Economic recovery after widespread disasters is seldom associated with immediate response measures. Slow-moving recovery efforts of critical infrastructure add to the cumulative negative effects on business recovery.

Rural communities follow general emergency management practices, which seek to implement federal assistance programs under the Robert T. Stafford Act. Although these programs benefit the short-term response and recovery efforts of individuals and governmental entities, they fail to provide a comprehensive solution for the economic recovery of the community.

Public information

Communicating to many people over such a large area without power presents many challenges, especially when it impacts regional radio transmissions. Early in our response we learned that some folks living in the affected area were unable to pick up radio signals. Clearly we need to plan how to communicate to an affected group of people when all traditional methods of public communication may not be working.

State Level Recommendations

Based on the information available, and feedback from governmental agencies and academic institutions, the Kansas Department of Agriculture recommends the following initiatives:

- Establish a public-private partnership to promote agricultural hazard reduction and risk avoidance initiatives as a way of doing business in Kansas. The membership should consist of stakeholders from a variety of sectors, including farming and agricultural industries, insurers, lenders, regulators, emergency management officials and community leaders. Activities would include: Increased disaster awareness and education among producers on issues like federal disaster assistance programs; capabilities of existing early warning and notification systems; and benefits of industry recommended standards for construction, emergency back up systems, etc.
- Clarify communications and responsibilities among agencies – include protocols for information management support from stakeholders, such as professional associations;
    - Identify alternate strategies to communicate with affected groups of people when all traditional methods of public communication may not be working.
- Improve statewide impact analysis capabilities by establishing reporting mechanisms, and collecting more comprehensive data on agricultural losses and their related economic impacts;
- Develop a coordinated capability to track cumulative effects of disasters on production and trade capabilities;

- Inform legislative and congressional leaders of disaster-related unmet needs and impact analysis.

For additional information or questions about this report, contact:

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Winter Storm, December 28-31 2006

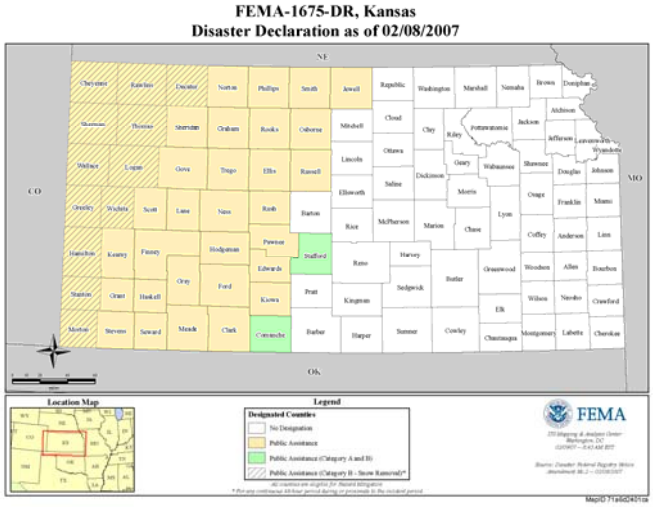
FEDERAL DISASTER IDENTIFIER: FEMA-1675-DR, Kansas

Overview of the Event

State Declaration: 30 Dec 2006 (39 Counties), Amended 04 Jan, 2007 (44 Counties)

Federal Declarations:

- Presidential Disaster: January 7, 2007 (44 Counties)
- Agricultural Disaster: January 22, 2007 (52 Counties: 42 primary and 10 contiguous)
- U.S. Small Business Administration Disaster Declaration # 10784 (Appendix 8); Disaster for Physical Damage. Effective Date: 01/07/2007. Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: 03/08/2007



Incident Type: Severe Winter Storm

Incident Period: December 28 - 31, 2006

Federal Disaster Programs:

- Public Assistance Program
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- Agricultural Farm Loan Programs

Weather Event

The severe weather system that affected Kansas on December 28-31, 2006 (see Appendix 6) is attributed with causing the costliest disaster the state has faced to date. As of March 29, 2007, state and local emergency response efforts and damages to electrical transmission and distribution systems and communications facilities exceeded $52 million. More than 70 miles of transmission/distribution line–miles were damaged or destroyed. Approximately 16,750 poles were downed by the storm. Power companies reported approximately 69,000 meters without power at the peak of the storm[2].

Severe and widespread weather events of the magnitude of this disaster have far-reaching impacts on rural communities and agricultural industries. The scope of such disasters cannot be adequately measured by estimating the costs of emergency response and recovery operations. Agricultural recovery, in fact, may be best evaluated over time through comprehensive analysis of changes in commodity values, decreased production and the reduction of exports. Production losses may call for temporary increases in supplemental imports until local industries reestablish pre-disaster operation levels.

Such downturns have a direct, visible impact on farmers, workers and consumers, but ultimately have the potential to profoundly affect communities, as well as local and state governments. While destabilization of agricultural trade standings and capabilities negatively impact states, the costs associated with governmental efforts to support economic recovery should not be underestimated.

[2] Source: FEMA Region VII

The state's efforts in response to this severe weather event, from various natural resource agencies in Kansas, are summarized in Appendix 1 of this report.

Impact Assessment

This baseline impact assessment will continue to evolve as production and market data become available. The assessment focuses on immediate, first order disaster effects. Second and third order effects cannot be comprehensively addressed at this time.

FEMA-1675-DR, Kansas, affected nearly half the counties in the state. The Presidential Disaster Declaration authorized the implementation of the Public Assistance Program. Repairs to public infrastructure, overtime pay and equipment use, and repairs to electrical distribution systems owned by private non-profit organizations are examples of disaster costs that are eligible for federal reimbursement.

USDA's Secretarial Emergency Declaration was issued approximately two weeks after the presidential disaster declaration. The trigger for USDA's Emergency Loan Program was the amendment to the initial federal declaration allowing the designation of categories C-G of the Federal Public Assistance Program under the Robert T. Stafford Act. USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) emergency loans help producers recover from production and physical losses due to drought, flooding, other natural disasters, or quarantine. For more information see Appendix 4.

Only a portion of the presidentially declared counties were designated as eligible for reimbursement of snow removal costs. Although the snowfall amounts were not of record proportion in every county, the expenses associated with overtime pay, emergency power generation, and extensive contractual use of heavy equipment significantly exceeded the budgets of most rural Kansas communities.

Finally, the extensive damage to roads and bridges throughout the affected areas has been aggravated by floods, due to the snow and ice melt. Because the incident period for this event was limited to the severe winter storm of December 28 through 30 (see event description on Appendix 6), local governments fear the full cost of this disaster may not be eligible for federal reimbursement under the guidelines of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Prolonged disrepair and below-standard restoration of the transportation infrastructure in the affected region will certainly have an additional negative impact on livestock industries and food and feed production centers, that rely heavily on on-the-ground movement of materials, livestock, agricultural good and products.

Dairy Industry

Extreme weather events are not uncommon occurrences in Kansas. Large dairy corporations mitigate emergency risks through insurance. In addition, all dairy operations are reimbursed by milk marketing associations at a rate of 80 – 100% of production losses, based on individual contracts.

Some 57 dairy farms are located in the affected counties. Of those, 21 are "large" dairies and the rest are smaller operations

Milk production data between January 2007 and December 2006 show a decrease of 9.5 million pounds[3]. It is reasonable to attribute the reduced milk production to the effect of the December winter storm affecting western Kansas.

[3] Source: Kansas Department of Agriculture, Dairy Program, based on monthly production reports from milk marketing associations.

The monthly milk production report alone is an imprecise indicator of disaster losses. An earlier Kansas storm affected southeast and eastern Kansas dairies between the end of November and first of December 2006. During this event, some small dairies were forced to dump their total production for two days. The smaller production of these facilities, and the few hundred producers that were not affected, accounts for the total loss in production not being reflected in the monthly report data.

In comparison with corporate dairy operations, "family farm" dairy operations may suffer proportionately greater losses. Like most small businesses, these dairies may lack the economic resources to invest in business continuity insurance. Their only loss mitigation measure may come from production reimbursements from dairy marketing associations.

Emergency mitigation, safety and security measures are voluntary on the part of industry. Such measures are intended to ensure the health and safety of livestock, public health and the environment.

A common industry practice is the construction of **"free-stall" type systems**. These consist of large barns that provide overhead and windbreak protection, along with stalls for the cows to lie down in. Stalls are bedded with mats or bedding material such as sand or sawdust.

The dairy farms that suffered the most severe death loss during this event were those without overhead protection and very little windbreak. At these facilities, herds are kept in dry-lots, similar to beef cattle feedlots. As storms hit, cows will group in a corner of the pen trying to weather the storm, and death sometimes occurs by suffocation or exposure to the elements.

Most dairy operations invest in on-site **emergency power generating systems**. Large dairies have stationary diesel units, and most small dairy operations have a portable generator set to provide limited electrical power to maintain the milking operation.

The extent and severity of this storm and its aftermath were probably enough to exhaust most operations' short term capacity to provide the required electrical power. The data available do not identify the occurrence or extent of stoppage of milking operations if any of the dairies at any time during the emergency. However, if milking operations stop for a significant length of time, the physiological stress of not milking a lactating dairy cow can lead to a mastitis condition in the udder. This, coupled with the stress from the winter weather, creates long-term decreases in milk production. It will be several weeks or months before these cows reach pre-storm production levels, thus making it difficult to assess the total impact of this storm.

On–Site Milk Storage, or silo tanks, provides a temporary solution in the event that transportation is unavailable. Besides saving the day's production, this mitigation measure helps prevent emergency milk dumping, an environmental hazard regulated by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

Most dairies in Kansas have on-farm storage tanks, with the exception of seven of the large dairies that skip the on-farm tank and milk directly into over-the-road tankers. These seven operations were built with fully enclosed receiving bays where up to three over-the-road tankers could be backed in, and direct-to-tanker operations implemented. The precept behind this type of operation is the cost savings of not purchasing, installing and maintaining large stainless steel, refrigerated on-farm storage tanks.

In direct-to-tanker operations, milking systems connect the flow from the cows through a plate heat exchanger, which cools the milk to temperatures below 45ºF, and into the tanker. When one tanker is full the operators switch to the next empty tanker. At the large direct-load dairy operations usually one tanker is full, one is filling and another is empty waiting to be used. Milk transport companies bring sanitized empty tankers back from the processing plant and pick up full tankers for processing. This process is repeated with as many as three to eight or more tankers each 24 hours being filled at the large dairy operations.

When the storm hit, clean empty tankers were unable to be returned to the farms. Once the existing tankers were full (sometimes in a matter of six to twelve hours) milk storage capacity at the dairy was exhausted. Because milking operations must continue in order to avoid mastitis, "older" milk was disposed of into animal waste storage lagoons to make room for "newer" milk.

Dairies with on-farm silo tanks fared somewhat better, in that they could store for a little while longer, but eventually they, too, ran out of milk storage space and had to dispose of milk.

The Colorado Department of Agriculture indicated that their state's dairy industry had not been affected as much as the livestock sector through this winter storm because few dairy facilities are located in the affected area. However, milk bottling plants, which operate with just-in-time supplies, were forced to dump milk.

The Kansas Department of Agriculture recommends the construction of free-stall housing and on-site milk storage to protect dairy operations against inclement weather conditions.

Production Loss Reimbursement – All (100%) of the dairies in Kansas belong to a cooperative. Each individual dairy farm markets its milk through one of the following cooperative associations:

- Dairy Farmers of America;
- Lone Star Milk Producers;
- Select Milk Producers;
- Arkansas Dairy Cooperative;
- Wells Dairy Inc.; or
- National Farmers Organization.

The cooperatives buy the milk based on weight and quality testing. They provide for transport from the farm to the processor. The farm does not control where their milk is processed or delivered on a particular day.

Industry sources indicate that marketing cooperative associations levee a tariff to all associated producers in their region, which funds emergency reimbursements at the rate of 100% of production losses. This form of self-insurance covers the cost of the production when cooperatives are unable to pick up and transport milk for processing.

Livestock Industry – Cattle[4]

The number of cattle on feed in Kansas feedlots on February 1, 2007, totaled 2.43 million head, down 110,000 head from the prior month and 150,000 head fewer than last year.[5] March statistics are found in Appendix 7.

[4] Source: 01/22/07 Update - Estimates for Livestock Losses and Additional Costs associated with the Winter Storm Disaster beginning December 28, 2006 within the 44 County Presidential Disaster Declaration Area of Kansas. Daryl D. Buchholz, Associate Director, J. Pat Murphy, Assistant Director KSU Research and Extension

[5] Source: February 2007 Cattle on Feed Report, USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service

Placements during January totaled 365,000 head, down 45,000 head from December placements and 205,000 head fewer than a year ago. March statistics are found in Appendix 7.

Marketings during January totaled 445,000 head, up 55,000 head from last month but 20,000 head less than January a year ago. March statistics are found in Appendix 7.

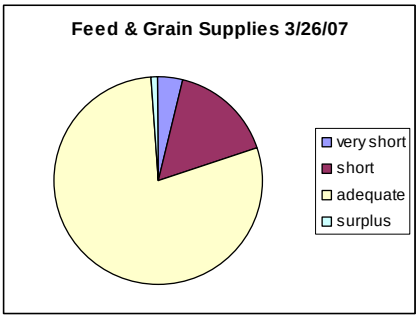
Other disappearance during January totaled 30,000 head, unchanged from December but up 5,000 head from a year ago and the largest number for other disappearance in January since 1993. March statistics are found in Appendix 7.

"We are running a loader and truck every day, eight hours a day, at a cost of $150 an hour just to move snow," he says. "I have been doing that for three weeks, and I don't see when I am going to quit"

Cattlemen struggling after storm, Cattleman Mark Smith, Lawrence Journal World, January 26, 2007

Death Loss Estimates

Casualty estimates are among the most difficult emergency related statistics to collect. In the case of livestock, lack of information on those losses is compounded by the lack of reporting mechanisms, and the need to protect business interests. Original estimated losses from anecdotal sources and news reports ranged widely. Soon after the storm national media outlets reported *"One Kansas feedlot owner said he had lost 450 cattle out of the 155,000 he has on feed preparing for slaughter and 20 dairy cows out of his herd of 7,500."* [6]



As recent as March 5, industry news services reported how difficult is to measure exact losses *"It is impossible right now to get a grip on the number of cattle that died during the winter of 2006-07, and the industry won't be able to take stock until the winter is over and feedlot managers have time to run through the totals…"*[7] The same article quotes the observations from a large animal veterinarian from the affected area indicating that *"affected feedlots are seeing about twice the death loss this winter than they would see in a normal winter".*

Estimates from Kansas State University (KSU) Research and Extension calculate the immediate *"total death loss of cattle in the affected region is expected to be in the range of 1,500 to 15,000 head*[8]*"*. Cattle on feed – in the 44-county area - are estimated to be in the range of 2.3 million head[9]. This represents a loss ratio of up to 0.65 percent. However, this estimate does not account for ensuing death losses due to aggravated conditions such as pneumonia, liver or kidney ailments, or calving problems. When adding the initial livestock losses – whether by suffocation or freezing – to the losses due to maladies linked to, or aggravated by, prolonged extreme weather conditions, it is reasonable to expect the final death tolls to be closer to the upper range cited by KSU Research and Extension.

Other Associated Costs

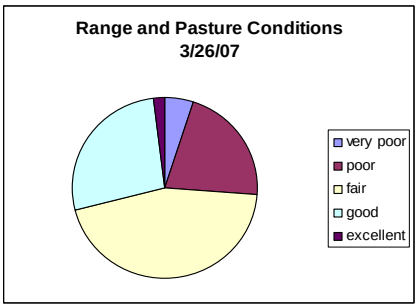
In its Jan 22 report, the Kansas State Research and Extension indicated that *"Additional estimates on cost to the farmers and ranchers come from costs associated with the* ***snow removal, facility repair, standby electrical generation costs, animal health costs, additional feed costs, and increased***

[6] CBS News online: http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2007/01/03/national/main2324959.shtml; Jan 4, 2007
[7] Cattle Network online: http://www.cattlenetwork.com/content.asp?contentid=110919 ; Mar 5, 2007
[8] Source: 01/22/07 Update - Estimates for Livestock Losses and Additional Costs associated with the Winter Storm Disaster beginning December 28, 2006 within the 44 County Presidential Disaster Declaration Area of Kansas. Daryl D. Buchholz, Associate Director, J. Pat Murphy, Assistant Director KSU Research and Extension
[9] Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service

use of equipment. *One source indicated a feedlot manager in the northern region of the storm area had additional costs of $15,000 per day in clean-up, snow removal, and equipment maintenance for a period of 10 days following the storm. No estimates are given at this time with respect to the movement of cattle during the storm and the associated additional costs imposed on the farmers and ranchers to secure feed, water, and eventual hauling costs to bring those cattle back home."*

Feed

Cattle owners are evaluating their available feed supply and estimating the number of cattle that can be fed with their feed resources. Cattle without a feed source may be marketed or moved to feedlot. The largest costs resulting from the storm will be the cattle weight loss and increased feed use during the extreme weather. Other immediate costs will be fence repair, standby electrical power generation, increased machinery costs to remove snow and ice, and building/facility/road repair due to moisture and snow damage. Livestock experts are concerned with this year's feed costs combined with the possible scarcity of high quality feed in the quantities needed[10]. (See Appendix 5)



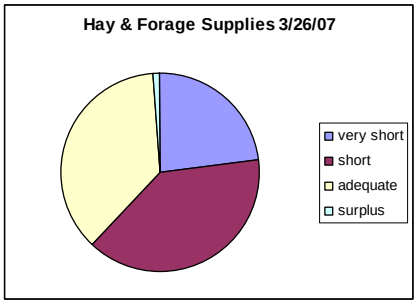
Feed supplies, according to the Crop Progress and Condition report for the week ending March 25, 2007[11], by the National Agricultural Statistics Service, rate as follows: Range and pasture conditions were rated 5 percent very poor, 21 percent poor, 45 percent fair, 27 percent good, and 2 percent excellent. Feed grain supplies were rated 4 percent very short, 16 percent short, 79 percent adequate, and 1 percent surplus. Hay and forage supplies were rated 23 percent very short, 39 percent short, 37 percent adequate, and 1 percent surplus.

Future Losses: Based on KSU's Jan 22 report "An even greater cost to the livestock industry is the anticipated reduction in weight gains and feed conversion efficiency. In assessing some historical data about losses from feed conversion and current feed prices, an average estimated loss per animal on feed might be $60/hd. Using the estimated 2.3 million head on feed within this region, that loss could reach to $138,000,000[12] within this cycle."

Crop Damage

Wheat

The winter storm's impact on wheat production will be best assessed during the wheat growth stages.

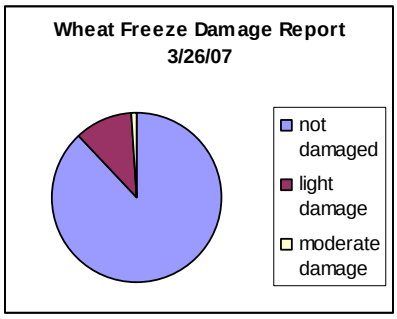


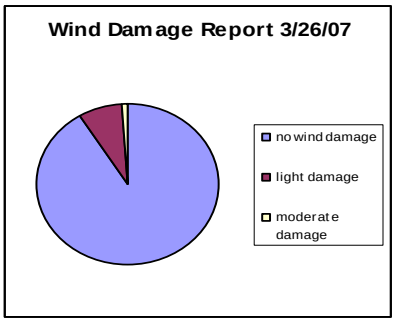
[10] Source: Harsh Weather May Have Lingering Effect on Cattle; News from KSU Research and Extension, January 29, 2007

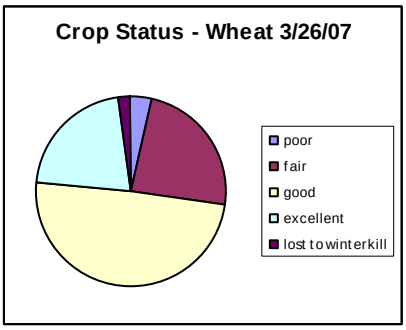
[11] Kansas Agriculture Statistics, http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Kansas/Publications/Crop_Progress_&_Condition/index.asp

[12] Estimate based on USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service cattle on feed numbers for the affected region.

The Crop Progress and Condition report for the week ending March 25, 2007[13], by the National Agricultural Statistics Service, indicates that nineteen percent of the wheat is jointed, compared to 10 percent last year and 13 percent for the 5-year average. Wheat condition was rated 4 percent poor, 24 percent fair, 50 percent good, and 22 percent excellent. Reports indicated 2 percent of the wheat was lost to winterkill. Wheat freeze damage reports indicate 88 percent of the wheat has not been damaged, 11 percent received light damage, and 1 percent received moderate damage. Reports of wind damage indicate 91 percent of the wheat has no wind damage, 8 percent received light damage, and 1 percent received moderate damage. Insect infestation reports indicate 92 percent of the wheat showed no infestation, and 8 percent showed light infestation. Disease infestation reports estimate 89 percent with no presence, 10 percent with light presence, and 1 percent with moderate presence. Fifty-three percent of oats have been planted compared to 52 percent last year and 57 percent for the 5-year average







Game Bird Production Industry
Initial reports indicate this industry was impacted by the disaster. However, specific information on the scope of the impact is not yet available.

Hunting Industry
Initial reports indicate this industry was impacted by the disaster. However, specific information on the scope of the impact is not yet available.

Livestock Waste Management Facilities
The Livestock Waste Management Section, of the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Division of Water, provides oversight of livestock waste management operations to prevent and limit water contamination.

The SW District Office reported that permitted facilities were stressed in their efforts to control water runoff from their operations, because of the prolonged "melt-down" period and the amount of ice and snow accumulated. District staff provided technical assistance to dairies in the affected counties, in terms of environmental and permitting concerns.

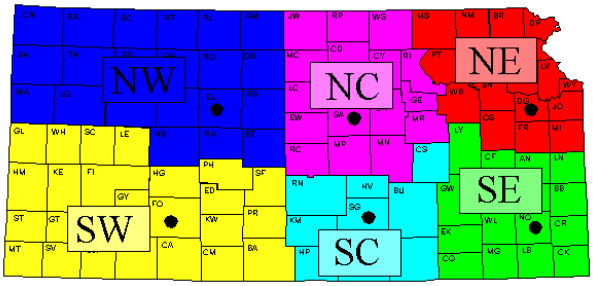


Figure 1 Kansas Department of Health and Environment, District Offices

There were no requests for on-site burial permits to the department, which indicates that rendering services in the area have been able to process all losses.

The department publishes an environmental regulatory guide for Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO), with emphasis on dairy operations.

[13] Source: Kansas Agriculture Statistics, http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Kansas/Publications/Crop_Progress_&_Condition/index.asp

General Information

Kansas has a strong agricultural tradition that predates its statehood, and it continues to be a significant contributor to the state's economic well-being. In 2005, cash receipts from farm marketings totaled nearly $10 billion, and exports of agricultural products were valued at more than $2.7 billion.

Kansas farmers consistently produce more wheat than any other state in the nation and, in 2005, Kansas wheat accounted for more than 18 percent of all wheat produced nationwide. Kansas also ranks first in grain sorghum produced, second in cropland and prime farmland, and third in land in farms and sunflowers produced. The state ranks fifth in hay produced, sixth in summer potatoes, seventh in corn grain, 13th in dry edible beans and oats, and 17th in upland cotton.

Kansas also is a leader in beef production, with more than 22 percent of all beef originating from Kansas beef processing facilities. The state ranks second in cattle and calves on farms and in cattle and calves on grain feed, ninth in hogs on farms, 10th in market sheep and lambs, 18th in milk produced and in sheep and lambs on farms, and 19th in meat and other goats.

Source: Kansas Agricultural Statistics

List of Appendices

Appendix 1

Kansas Emergency Response – Agricultural Summary
FEMA-1675-DR

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #11
Kansas Emergency Response Plan

Coordination Activities

As the Coordinating Agency for ESF #11 in the state's response plan, the Kansas Department of Agriculture was alerted by the Kansas Division of Emergency Management of the severity of the weather conditions in Western Kansas on January 1, 2007.

After notifications were received, representatives from the Kansas Department of Agriculture and the Kansas Animal Health Department were available at the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) as agricultural liaisons, to answer questions from county emergency managers and agricultural industries, and check the status of facilities mentioned in local reports. The fact that the storm occurred during a long holiday weekend caused some notification delays and showed the need for improvement in that system.

The Public Information Officer (PIO) of the Kansas Department of Agriculture participated in multiple coordination meetings and conference calls. The PIO provided information to agricultural contacts from varied media outlets, including radio. The PIO also drafted the Governor's request for assistance to the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Besides sharing information with state agencies, the Kansas Secretary of Agriculture informed the Kansas Livestock Association and KSU Extension Services of the events as they evolved, and asked for their feedback.

The Secretary later accompanied the Governor and the Adjutant General on a visit to the affected counties.

Represented At SEOC	ESF #11	
X	X	Kansas Animal Health Department (KAHD)
X	X	Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA)
X	X	Kansas Division of Emergency management (KDEM)
X	X	Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT)
X	X	Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP)
X	X	Kansas National Guard (KSNG)
X	X	Kansas Department of Health and Environment
X		Kansas Livestock Association (KLA)
	X	Kansas Wildlife and Parks
X	X	USDA/APHIS

Field Operations

Field staff from the Kansas Department of Agriculture, Kansas Animal Health Department, and the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks monitored the status of regulated industries in the affected counties.

Some agricultural field operations in the area were suspended due to weather conditions. However, field inspectors that were able to deploy were sent to conduct

inspections and provide support to businesses. Inspectors from a variety of KDA programs implemented emergency actions, including:

Retail Food Inspection Program

- The Kansas Department of Agriculture reported that this program monitored length of power outages throughout the affected area;
- Conducted random inspections in affected counties to ensure food products sold by regulated businesses were kept refrigerated;
- Allowed business owners in the affected 44 counties extra time to pay their renewal fees before assessing penalties; and
- Mailed out food handling safety tips to license holders in the 44 counties

Dairy Program

- The Kansas Department of Agriculture monitored milk movements;
- Discussed regulatory activities with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment;
- Stayed in close contact with dairy marketing cooperatives (including Dairy Farmers of America, Lone Star and Select); and
- Collaborated with the Kansas Dairy Association in collecting damage information

Meat and Poultry Program

- The Kansas Department of Agriculture monitored length of power outages throughout the affected area; and
- Called all regulated facilities in the affected areas to ascertain the general impact to their operations

Livestock Waste Management Program

- The Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Livestock Waste Management Section of the Bureau of Water, provided technical assistance and guidance to most of the nearly 400 permitted facilities in the affected region. Most of these facilities have multiple lagoons (some have 6-8) onsite;
- The department worked in close coordination with approximately ¼ of the dairies in the affected area, to resolve potential environmental concerns.

Restaurant and Food Service Inspection Program

- On January 19, 2007, the Bureau of Consumer Health, of the Kansas Department of Health and Environment reported having worked a total of 22 on-site disaster inspections due to the recent ice storm in western Kansas with a total of 58 staff hours expended. Findings indicated that:
  - Some 87 food service establishments were affected and without power for more than 48 hours; and
  - Approximately $7865 worth of food product was voluntarily destroyed by owners/managers.
- As of the date of the report, the Bureau of Consumer Health did not have reports of any licensed food service establishment that remained closed due to power outages. According to power company representatives, power was restored to all municipalities but remained off for a number of rural customers.

Appendix 2

Unmet Agricultural Disaster Needs as Addressed by Other States

Colorado

Although Colorado does not have a state-level program for agricultural emergencies, the state allocated $2.2 million to the Colorado Department of Agriculture to support the response to two severe winter storms affecting the state on Dec. 20 and Dec. 28. The Colorado Department of Agriculture requested emergency assistance from USDA under Section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935 (P.L. 74-320 as amended; 7 U.S.C. 612c), but the request was denied.[14]

The Colorado Farm Bureau, in conjunction with the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, Colorado Livestock Association and the Colorado Department of Agriculture sponsored a benefit concert March 18 at the Colorado State Fairgrounds in Pueblo. Proceeds from *"Operation Blizzard Benefit"* will aid in disaster relief for farmers and ranchers in Southeastern Colorado who were affected by the blizzard and will establish an agricultural disaster fund. Sponsors aim to raise at least $500,000 to assist livestock producers impacted by the blizzard. Additional corporate sponsorship is also being sought for assistance.[15]

In 2006, USDA allocated a portion of Section 32 funds to emergency operations:
- **$700 million** was made available by USDA in direct payments mainly to compensate Florida crop producers for hurricane and disease losses, and some for livestock drought relief.
- **$2 million** went for disaster relief foods (e.g., for Hurricane Katrina).

Source: Farm and Food Support under USDA's Section 32 Program, CRS Report to Congress, Updated February 23, 2007

Iowa

No state program[16]

Missouri

State statutes make the Missouri Department of Agriculture responsible to assist and support indemnification during animal disease events. However, there are no state programs or resources to provide assistance during natural disaster like weather and earthquake.

The Missouri Department of Agriculture has met with the Director of Public Safety to initiate an awareness program to make agriculture producers aware of the need to be prepared.

During the last several natural disasters, Missouri experienced ice storms and tornados. The primary focus in the Missouri Emergency Operations Center is volunteer coordination. For example, the Missouri Department of Agriculture worked with the Missouri Humane Society during the January ice storm to get help watering livestock. Many requests for help from industry and individuals were received but there were no programs to assist.

Missouri Department of Agriculture requested a federal declaration after the disaster, but has not received assistance. Meanwhile, livestock deaths due to the disaster continue. [17]

Nebraska

The Nebraska Department of Agriculture, at the time of the January 2007 ice storm, operated a "generator hotline" to match those who needed a generator with those

[14] Source: Colorado Department of Agriculture
[15] Source: Event website found at the following URL http://www.blizzardbenefit.org/index.htm
[16] Source: Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management
[17] Source: Missouri Department of Agriculture

who had a generator to loan, lease or sell. Over a three-week time period, they helped several agricultural producers and rural residents find generators to use until their power was restored. Nebraska did not provide any direct financial support through this process, but served as a clearinghouse of information.

Some direct financial assistance was provided to rural residents and agriculture producers through a program coordinated by Interchurch Ministries of Nebraska, a nongovernmental organization, as the name would indicate. Interchurch served as the main depository for monetary donations from the public and other charitable organizations. The Nebraska Rural Response Hotline collected information from callers in need of financial assistance for food and fuel due to the storm. The financial donations were provided to those in need on a first-come, first-served basis. The vouchers were relatively small - $50 for a two-person household and $100 for a four-person and above household.[18]

Oklahoma
No state program[19]

South Dakota
The state of South Dakota has considered designating funds for the purpose of covering losses deemed important for reimbursement beyond what would be expected of federal agencies. The only designated funding as of March 29 was a special livestock emergency fund that is maintained by the Animal Industry Board and is funded through a percentage of inspection fees charged at auction markets[20]

Wisconsin
No state program[21]

[18] Source: Nebraska Department of Agriculture
[19] Source: Oklahoma Office of Emergency Management
[20] Source: South Dakota Animal Industry Board
[21] Source: Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Wisconsin Emergency Management

Appendix 3

Agricultural Assets in the Disaster Declared Region
First and Second Order Impact

Declared Counties	Dairies	Feedlots KAHD[22]	Feedlots KDHE	Meat and Poultry Slaughter Facilities[23]
Cheyenne	0	3	29	1
Clark	0	3	6	1
Comanche	0	1	7	0
Decatur	1	4	22	0
Edwards	0	4	16	2
Ellis	5	1	24	2
Finney	1	15	27	4
Ford	0	15	44	4
Gove	4	6	49	1
Graham	1	2	20	1
Grant	1	8	13	0
Gray	2	15	31	0
Greeley	1	7	17	0
Hamilton	6	11	16	0
Haskell	0	9	16	0
Hodgeman	2	8	38	0
Jewell	5	4	51	0
Kearny	1	11	14	1
Kiowa	0	2	5	0
Lane	0	4	15	0
Logan	0	2	6	0
Meade	1	21	26	2
Morton	0	10	10	1
Ness	0	0	7	1
Norton	0	4	42	0
Osborne	4	5	40	1
Pawnee	0	5	16	1
Phillips	4	16	63	2
Rawlins	2	1	20	1
Rooks	0	3	19	0
Rush	0	1	33	1
Russell	1	0	17	0
Scott	1	38	47	1
Seward	1	5	18	1
Sheridan	3	5	34	0
Sherman	0	3	19	0
Smith	3	3	44	1
Stafford	0	11	25	0
Stanton	3	14	17	0
Stevens	1	7	11	0
Thomas	1	12	24	0
Trego	2	2	19	1
Wallace	0	3	21	0
Wichita	0	6	23	1
Total	57	310	1061	32

[22] KAHD regulates feedlots of 1,000 head or more
[23] State Inspected facilities only

Appendix 4

USDA's Agricultural Emergency Loans[24]

Emergency loan funds may be used to:

- Restore or replace essential property;
- Pay all or part of production costs associated with the disaster year;
- Pay essential family living expenses;
- Reorganize the farming operation; and
- Refinance certain debts.

Eligibility

Emergency loans may be made to farmers and ranchers who:

- Own or operate land located in a county declared by the President as a disaster area or designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as a disaster area or quarantine area (for physical losses only, the FSA Administrator may authorize emergency loan assistance);
- Are established family farm operators and have sufficient farming or ranching experience;
- Are citizens or permanent residents of the United States;
- Have suffered at least a 30 percent loss in crop production or a physical loss to livestock, livestock products, real estate, or chattel property;
- Have an acceptable credit history;
- Are unable to receive credit from commercial sources;
- Can provide collateral to secure the loan; and
- Have repayment ability.

Requirements

FSA loan requirements are different from those of other lenders. Some of the more significant differences are the following:

- Borrowers must keep acceptable farm records;
- Borrowers must operate in accordance with a farm plan they develop and agree to with local FSA staff; and
- Borrowers may be required to participate in a financial management-training program and obtain crop insurance.

Collateral

All emergency loans must be fully collateralized. The specific type of collateral may vary depending on the loan purpose, repayment ability and the individual circumstances of the applicant. If applicants cannot provide adequate collateral, their repayment ability may be considered as collateral to secure the loan. A first lien is required on property or products acquired, produced, or refinanced with loan funds.

Loan limit

Producers can borrow up to 100 percent of actual production or physical losses, to a maximum amount of $500,000.

[24] Source: US Department of Agriculture, http://disaster.fsa.usda.gov/emloan.htm

Terms of an emergency loan

Loans for crop, livestock, and non-real estate losses are normally repaid within 1 to 7 years; depending on the loan purpose, repayment ability, and collateral available as loan security. In special circumstances, terms of up to 20 years may be authorized. Loans for physical losses to real estate are normally repaid within 30 years. In certain circumstances, repayment may be made over a maximum of 40 years.

Interest rate

The current annual interest rate for emergency loans is 3.75 percent.

Application deadlines

Applications for emergency loans must be received within 8 months of the county's disaster or quarantine designation date.

Temporary assistance

Borrowers who receive temporary assistance are expected to return to conventional credit sources. Emergency loans are a temporary source of credit, and borrowers are reviewed periodically to determine whether they can return to commercial credit.

Appendix 5

Economic Indicators for Livestock Producers
Agricultural Prices

Excerpt from February 2006, Agricultural Prices, Kansas Agricultural Statistics, in cooperation with the Kansas Department of Agriculture
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Kansas/Publications/Economics_and_Misc/Price/2007/pricefeb.txt

KANSAS: The January All Farm Products Index of Prices Received by Kansas farmers, at 126 percent of the 1990-92 base, was down 2 points from December but up 13 points from January 2006. The All Crops Index in January, at 157 percent of the 1990-92 base, was up 4 points from December and up 57 points from 2006. The Meat Animals Index, at 114 percent of the 1990-92 base, was up 3 points from December but 10 points below last year. More detailed information regarding price indexes is shown in the first table on the back of this release.

Wheat prices in mid-January, at $4.55 per bushel, were down 36 cents from December but $1.00 above last January.

Corn prices in mid-January, at $3.62 per bushel, were up 25 cents from December and $1.64 above last January.

Farmers received an average of $6.49 per cwt. for sorghum grain in mid-January, up 36 cents from December and $3.47 above last January.

Soybean prices, at $6.40 per bushel in mid-January, were up 30 cents from December and 88 cents above last January.

All hay prices averaged $113.00 per ton in mid-January, up $7.00 from December and $43.00 higher than last year. Alfalfa hay averaged $122.00 per ton, up $4.00 from December and $48.00 higher than last January. Other hay, at $80.00 per ton, was up $5.00 from December and $28.00 above last January.

All beef cattle were bringing an average of $88.10 per cwt. in mid-January, up $1.60 from December but $8.00 below the price last January. Cow prices, at $44.40 per cwt., were up $1.40 from December but $3.00 below the price last January. Steers and heifers averaged $89.50 per cwt., up $1.20 from December but $8.60 below January 2006. Calf prices in mid-January were $119.00 per cwt., down $1.00 from December and down $26.00 from January 2006.

The all hog price of $37.50 per cwt. for mid-January was down $1.80 from December and down $1.00 from last January. Sow prices averaged $31.50, down $1.60 from December and $2.30 lower than January 2006. Barrow and gilt prices averaged $38.40 per cwt. in mid-January, down $1.80 from December and 80 cents below last January.

Appendix 6

Kansas Severe Weather Report Summary[25]

REPORT to FEMA REGION VII
WINTER STORMS
December 19-21, 2006
December 28-31, 2006
For the State of Kansas

December 19-21:
A surface low pressure system developed over the southwest United States Saturday, December 16, through Tuesday, December 19, before moving over Kansas Wednesday, December 20, and Thursday, December 21. By Friday morning, December 22, this low had move over Iowa and Illinois. By Sunday, December 24, this low had moved over far eastern Canada.

At upper levels, a trough off the west coast Saturday, December 16, moved over California Sunday, December 17, developing into a closed upper low pressure area. This upper level low then moved east into New Mexico by Wednesday, December 20. This upper level low moved across Kansas Wednesday, December 21, on its way through the Great Lakes and into eastern Canada by Sunday morning, December 24.

This winter storm produced up to one inch of freezing rain over northwest Kansas followed by up to 10 inches of snow.

On Wednesday, December 27, another surface low pressure area moved over the western United States. This low pressure area then moved over New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma Thursday, December 28, through Saturday, December 30. This low then moved northeast across eastern Kansas into Iowa on its way to Ontario Canada by Monday, January 1.

The upper level trough with this end of the year storm developed over the Eastern Pacific late Christmas Day and moved over the West Coast by Wednesday morning, December 27. It then intensified into a closed upper level low pressure area over Arizona and moved slowly across New Mexico Thursday and Friday, December 28-29. This low then moved rapidly northeast across the Central Plains to the Mississippi Valley, while weakening back to an upper level trough, Saturday and Sunday, December 30-31.

This system produced up to one inch of freezing rain in western and central Kansas followed by up to 32 inches of snow. Snow drifts reached as high as 13 feet.

These two winter storms were clearly caused by two separate storm systems.

Another storm system moved across the southern United States between these two systems, but it tracked too far south to have any significant effect on Kansas.

[25] Source: NOAA, National Weather Service, Central Region Headquarters

Appendix 7

Livestock Statistics[26] March Report

Date of Report: March 23, 2007

Kansas Cattle on Feed

The number of cattle on feed on March 1, 2007 in Kansas feedlots with 1,000 head or more capacity totaled 2.42 million head, down 7 percent from a year ago and down slightly from February 1, 2007. Placements during February totaled 395,000 head, down 4 percent from a year ago but 8 percent above January 2007 placements of 365,000 head. Marketings during February totaled 380,000 head, 6 percent above February 2006 but 15 percent below January 200. Other disappearance was 25,000 head, up 5,000 from a year ago but down 5,000 from the previous month. The percent of February placements by weight was: under 600 pounds, 13 percent; 600-699 pounds, 21 percent; 700-799 pounds, 37 percent; and 800 pounds or heavier, 29 percent.

Cattle on Feed, Placements, Marketings, and Other Disappearance, 1,000+ Head Capacity Feedlots, Selected States and United States, February - March 2006 - 2007

KANSAS	Number on Feed (1)				February Placements		February Marketings		Other Disappearance During February(2)	
	Feb 1, 2007	March 1								
		2006	2007	% 0f 2006	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*(%)*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
	2,430	2,610	2420	93	410	395	360	380	20	25

(1) Being fattened for slaughter market on grain or other concentrates to grade select or better. (2) Includes death loss, movement from feedlots to pastures and shipments to other feedlots.

U.S. Cattle on Feed

Cattle and calves on feed for slaughter market in the United States in feedlots with capacity of 1,000 or more head totaled 11.60 million head on March 1, 2007. The inventory was down 4 percent from the 12.02 million head on March 1, 2006 but 4 percent above March 1, 2005. Placements in feedlots during February totaled 1.66 million, 4 percent above 2006 and 9 percent above 2005. Net placements were 1.58 million. During February, placements of cattle and calves weighing less than 600 pounds were 325,000; 600-699 pounds were 334,000; 700-799 pounds were 505,000; and 800 pounds and greater were 495,000. Marketings of fed cattle during February totaled 1.71 million, 7 percent above 2006 and 5 percent above 2005. Other disappearance totaled 75,000 during February, 3 percent above 2006 but 3 percent below 2005.

Cattle on Feed: Number Placed on Feed by Weight Group, 1,000+ Head Capacity Feedlots, Selected States and United States, February 2006-2007

[26] Adapted from a report by the Kansas Agriculture Statistics office
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Kansas/Publications/Livestock/Lvstk/2007/livmar.pdf

Kansas	Placed in February									
	Under 600 lbs		600-699 lbs		700-799 lbs		800 Plus lbs		Total	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	1,000 head	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*
	60	50	85	85	145	145	120	115	410	395

2006 Cattle & Calves on Feed, Marketings, & Placements, 1,000+ Head Capacity Feedlots

Date	Number on Feed Current Month	Number Placed on Feed During Month	Number Marketed During Month	Other Disappearance(1) During Month	Number on Feed Following Month
2006	*1,000 head*				
Jan 1	2500	570	465	25	2580
Feb 1	2580	410	360	20	2610
Mar 1	2610	480	470	30	2590
Apr 1	2590	375	410	25	2530
May 1	2530	415	520	25	2400
June 1	2400	445	550	15	2280
July 1	2280	590	495	15	2360
Aug 1	2360	590	540	20	2390
Sep 1	2390	500	420	20	2450
Oct 1	2450	520	395	25	2550
Nov 1	2550	405	385	20	2550
Dec 1	2550	410	390	30	2540

1/Other disappearance includes cattle and calves that were sold for further feeding, were returned to pasture, or died.

Kansas Milk Production down 6.0 but U.S. up 0.9 Percent

The February 2007 milk production in Kansas totaled 172 million pounds, down 9.5 percent from January 2007 and down 6.0 from February 2006. The production per cow averaged 1,565 pounds, a decrease of 160 pounds from January 2007 and down 85 from February 2006. The number of milk cows was estimated at 110,000 cows, unchanged from January 2007 but down 1,000 head from the previous year.

Milk production in the 23 major States during February totaled 13.1 billion pounds, up 0.9 percent from February 2006. January production, revised at 14.3 billion pounds, was up 1.8 percent from January 2006. The January revision represented an increase of 48 million pounds or 0.3 percent from last month's preliminary production estimate. Production per cow in the 23 major States averaged 1,586 pounds for February, unchanged from February 2006. The number of milk cows on farms in the 23 major States was 8.28 million head, 71,000 head above February 2006, but 3,000 head below January 2007.

Appendix 8

SBA's Disaster Declaration[27]
Disaster Declaration # 10784; KANSAS Disaster # KS-00015
FEMA-1675-DR

Billing Code 8025-01-P
U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
Disaster Declaration # 10784
KANSAS Disaster # KS-00015
AGENCY: U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
ACTION: Notice
SUMMARY: This is a Notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for Public Assistance Only for the State of KANSAS (FEMA - 1675 - DR), dated 01/07/2007.

INCIDENT: Severe Winter Storm

INCIDENT PERIOD:	12/28/2006	through 12/31/2006
EFFECTIVE DATE:	01/07/2007	

PHYSICAL LOAN APPLICATION DEADLINE DATE: 03/08/2007

ADDRESSES: Submit completed loan applications to :

U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
PROCESSING AND DISBURSEMENT CENTER
14925 KINGSPORT ROAD
FORT WORTH , TX 76155

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alan Escobar, Office of Disaster Assistance, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street, SW, Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that as a result of the President's major disaster declaration on 01/07/2007, Private Non-Private organizations that provide essential services of governmental nature may file disaster loan applications at the address listed above or other locally announced locations.
The following areas have been determined to be adversely affected by the disaster:
Primary Counties:

CHEYENNE	CLARK	COMANCHE	DECATUR
EDWARDS	ELLIS	FINNEY	FORD
GOVE	GRAHAM	GRANT	GRAY
GREELEY	HAMILTON	HASKELL	HODGEMAN
JEWELL	KEARNY	KIOWA	LANE
LOGAN	MEADE	MORTON	NESS
NORTON	OSBORNE	PAWNEE	PHILLIPS
RAWLINS	ROOKS	RUSH	RUSSELL
SCOTT	SEWARD	SHERIDAN	SHERMAN
SMITH	STAFFORD	STANTON	STEVENS
THOMAS	TREGO	WALLACE	WICHITA

The Interest Rates are:

OTHER (INCLUDING NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS) WITH CREDIT AVAILABLE ELSEWHERE	5.250
BUSINESSES AND NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS WITHOUT CREDIT AVAILABLE ELSEWHERE	4.000

The number assigned to this disaster for physical damage is 10784.
(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

[27] Small Business Administration, http://www.sba.gov/disasternotices/KS-00015/KS00015-0.pdf

Contributing Agencies

- Colorado Department of Agriculture
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Region VII
- U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Disaster Assistance
- US Department of Agriculture, Kansas Farm Service Agency
- Grant County Emergency Management
- Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management
- Kansas Animal Health Department (KAHD)
- Kansas Dairy Association
- Kansas Statistics
- Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE)
- Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP)
- Kansas State University, Research and Extension
- National Agriculture Biosecurity Center
- Missouri Department of Agriculture
- National Association State Departments of Agriculture
- Nebraska Dept of Agriculture
- National Weather Service
- Oklahoma Department of Agriculture
- Oklahoma Dept of Emergency Management
- South Dakota Animal Industry Board
- South Dakota Department of Agriculture
- Wisconsin Department of Agriculture